

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 15.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2565.



RUSSIAN JAPANESE KOREAN

CENTRIC CIRCLES MARK OFF SPACES REPRESENTING 100MILES

The above map, based upon the one lately published by the Illustrated London News, is as complete as it can be made at present. From time to time, as unmarked places become important, the map will be revised or remade. In estimating distances, the semi-circles, each of which represent one hundred miles, will prove invaluable.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—Diplomats are discussing the possibilities of Germany, France and Russia declaring war on Great Britain.

#### ENGLAND'S NAVAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—There is a marked increase of naval activity in Great Britain. Ammunition factories are working day and night, and the dockyards are busy modernizing old warships.

#### JAPANESE FLEET INTACT.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Japanese legation issues an official denial from Tokio that any Japanese warships have been destroyed. The fleet is still intact.

#### CASUALTIES AT PORT ARTHUR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—Viceroy Alexieff reports that the casualties in the bombardment of the 9th were: Killed 20; wounded 75. No damage to the fleet is mentioned.

#### PROMISES FOR JAPAN.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Baron Kurimo states that if Japan is victorious in this war it will respect the sovereignty of China and Korea.

#### REPAIRING RUSSIAN SHIPS.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 19.—Three of the damaged Russian warships are being repaired by the caisson method.

#### AFTERNOON REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18.—A force of American marines has landed at Newchang for the purpose of protecting American interests.

PARIS, February 18.—Italy has accepted the principle laid down by Secretary of State Hay regarding the neutrality of China being observed during the present struggle between Russia and Japan.

SHANGHAI, February 18.—The British steamer Haiping arrived here today. She reports that the Russians fired on her and detained her for four days at Dalny. It is likely that the occurrence will be reported to the British Government and an explanation will at once be demanded from Russia.

SEOUL, February 18.—The Russian forces have occupied Wiju on the Yalu river. This port was declared an open port yesterday by Korea. Wiju is a strategical point of vantage on the Yalu river and will evidently be used as a base for operations by the Russians to prevent the Japanese passing the Yalu into Manchuria.

## ALEXIEFF LISTS SERIOUS LOSSES

Washington, 5:15 P. M.

TO SAITO, HONOLULU:

The Times' Peking correspondent reports that Alexieff, on Feb. 14, sent the following: "Disabled—Tsarevitch, Pallada, Retvitsan, Askold, Novik, Sevastopol, Petropavlovsk. The Japanese have been driven from the railway near Chensow. Russians admit seventy killed and claim 150 Japanese prisoners. Russians have eleven ships out of action and declare that fifteen Japanese ships are disabled. The Boyarin is slightly damaged."

"A Japanese surveying party is reported to have landed at Pigeon Bay and been destroyed."

So far as the Japanese are concerned the above information is untrue. No attempt was made for landing, hence no prisoners possible. Absolutely no Japanese ships have been disabled.

TAKAHIRA.

Washington, Feb. 18, 1904.

TO SAITO, HONOLULU:

The following statement was made by a Japanese refugee who arrived at Chefoo from Port Arthur on the Wenchoow, a British steamer:

On the night of Feb. 8th, Japanese were prohibited from embarking on the British steamer Rasber, Alexieff prohibiting all Japanese residents of Port Arthur from going out of the harbor.

The Japanese who embarked on board the British steamer Wenchoow were put under a strict military surveillance of eight Russian guards. Their landing was prohibited and the ship was also detained.

More than 200 Japanese refugees on board the steamer were on the verge of starvation.

At last, on the night of February 10th after earnest appeal to Alexieff for succor ten bales of rice and half a dozen of biscuits were given to them. On Feb. 11th we signaled to the fort that we were in want of drinking water, to which no answer was given.

On the 13th we again appealed for some nutritious food for the babies and pregnant women in the party. On the same day 103 Japanese refugees arrived from Harbin. On the way they were robbed of their money and other belongings.

There are now more than 300 Japanese refugees on board the Wenchoow. They are all in extreme distress. On the 14th at 4 p. m. the ship was allowed to set sail and she reached Chefoo in the morning of the 15th of February. Anarchy reigns at Port Arthur. "Bazoku" (a Chinese robber band) and Russian soldiers are pillaging; and the authorities ignore them. The condition is indescribable. The Russian merchants have armed their clerks and employees to protect their shops from the pillage of the soldiers.

TAKAHIRA.

## A FOREIGN OFFICER BRINGS NEWS FROM PORT ARTHUR

Consul General Saito has received the following:

(Received at half-past 6 P. M.)

Washington, February 16th, 1904.

TO SAITO, HONOLULU:

By a reliable foreign officer who had been in Port Arthur from the 8th to the 11th of February, the following report has been given:

The battleship Retvitsan is aground in the outside port; the battleship Cesarevitch was taken into the port HORS DE COMBAT by the bombardment of the Japanese fleet.

The next morning the cruiser Novick was damaged seriously; the cruisers Askold, Diana and the battleship Portoflora were more or less damaged.

TAKAHIRA.

(The officer left Port Arthur two days before the Askold sank.)

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Japan is successfully concealing the nature of her preparations. It is believed that her first objective will be the Liaotong peninsula.

This accords with the nature of Japan's previous strategy and may account for the telegraphed stories of extraordinary efforts in another direction, stories chiefly intended to deceive the enemy.

#### LAND BATTLE EXPECTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—Troops are constantly leaving for the front. Viceroy Alexieff will not undertake the aggressive until assured of winning a crushing victory. An important land battle is considered imminent.

#### PORT ARTHUR CABLE CUT.

CHEFOO, Feb. 18.—The Port Arthur cable has been cut.

#### ANOTHER CONCENTRATION STORY.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 18.—The Japanese have concentrated 60,000 men in the Eastern part of Korea.

If there are 120,000 men in Korea and 60,000 in the east, to say nothing of 23,000 reported at Chemulpo, there cannot be 80,000 on the Yalu. Any concentration in the eastern part of Korea would be taken to mean an expedition against Vladivostok.

# TEST CASES ARE COMING

Queen's Hospital Will Bring Suit on Its Own Behalf.

While the Attorney General's department is considering the bringing of a test case on the validity of the appropriation bills in general, a specific appropriation test is forced upon the Government by the trustees of the Queen's Hospital.

Deputy Attorney General Peters conferred with Treasurer Kepoikai on the general question yesterday, with the result that it was decided to await the return of Governor Carter from the island of Hawaii before taking action.

Treasurer Kepoikai received a letter from Governor Carter on the eve of the Governor's departure for the island of Hawaii, of date January 19, in which the Governor advised the payment of necessary current expenses for carrying on the government and meeting its legal obligations, as provided for by Acts 10 and 16 of the extra session of 1903 of the Legislature.

Under date of January 20 the Treasurer replied to the Governor. He said that Treasury warrants as provided by law would continue to be honored at the Treasury, but respectfully asked that the question as to the legality of payment of current expenses under the provisions of the Acts mentioned be submitted to the Supreme Court for an opinion at as early a date as possible, according to the agreement reached at the meeting with the Senators.

No answer has been received by the Treasurer from the Governor. Meanwhile, as already stated, the Queen's Hospital trustees have precipitated the issue so far as the legality of the subsidy voted to that institution is concerned.

At an after meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cooper stated that Secretary Charlton had held a consultation with Auditor Fisher over the subsidies to hospitals held in abeyance, when it was ascertained that the Queen's Hospital corporation had authorized Robertson & Wilder, attorneys, to draw warrants for the subsidies due to that hospital under the terms of the legislative appropriations and present them for payment at the Treasury.

## DAVIS FILES CHARGES AGAINST ANDREWS

Lawyers were laughing yesterday about George Davis's latest freak. According to his own story Davis, as soon as he heard that Attorney General Andrews was going to Washington to appear before the Supreme Court, wrote Chief Justice Fuller demanding that Andrews be debarred from practice because he had been in a "conspiracy" to injure Davis. This, Davis thinks, will do Andrews up. "As a matter of fact," said a well-known attorney yesterday, "it will do Andrews no harm, as he will be received as Attorney General of Hawaii, but it will go a long way to convince the Department that Davis is not an ornament to the bar."

### Police Officer Arrested.

Police Officer Alfred Kane was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Stanislaus Dophilus, one of the Russians who was recently fined for assault and battery on a young Portuguese. The warrant charges Kane with being unlawfully on the premises occupied by the Russian and his brother at night. The Russians claim that Kane entered their room at three o'clock in the morning by climbing through a veranda window. They claim that, when discovered, Kane advised them to say nothing of his visit or of the fact that \$250 had been stolen from them and that he told them he would get a good lawyer to look after them. They say he introduced them to Straus, a lawyer, and that he charged them an exorbitant fee for defending them on charges of assault and battery. The case seemed very much mixed yesterday but may be cleared up this morning, as the case is to come up in the Police Court.

### Bita Tewksbury Again.

Rita Tewksbury, who has been confined in the Insane Asylum off and on for the past few years, was released a few days ago on parole, but was yesterday returned to the institution.

Hugh Sheriff Brown heard yesterday that she was again occupying her house next to the Mormon church on Punchbowl street and behaving in an unseemly manner. The patrol wagon was sent there, but neighbors said that after the woman had tired of shouting at her gateway and throwing stones at people she had dressed and gone to town, carrying a bundle of legal-looking papers. The wagon started back and on Union street came across Mrs. Tewksbury. She offered no objection to being taken back to the asylum.

### Hawaii's New Publication.

The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist, in its second number, presents an excellent table of contents as follows:

The Cotton Industry and its Possibilities in Hawaii, The New Superintendent of Forestry, The Farmers' Institute, Collecting Parasites for Australia, Exchanges, Various Notes, Cut Worms on the Waimea Plains, Koebel and the Lantana Insect, Oranges to be Boomed in Cuba, Pine Apple Culture in Florida, Cotton and Its Cultivation in the West Indies, In Search of Parasites (Report of G. Comptre), The Agricultural Society of Hilo.

# DR. COOPER'S REPORT ON TRIP TO HAWAII

Following is President Cooper's report to the Board of Health on his trip to the island of Hawaii:

"It had been my intention to visit Hilo and make the circuit of the Island of Hawaii about the first of April, but a professional call to Waimea about two weeks ago hastened my plans.

"I found by extending my stay a few days I would be personally able to interview the various Government physicians and pass through their districts. I have seen all with the exception of Dr. Bond, at Kohala, and should have made it a point to have seen him had circumstances enforced my stay on the Island a few days longer.

"I passed through and met the following Government physicians in their respective districts:

"Dr. Atcherley, Waimea. Nothing of special interest to report. There is practically little outside of the government salary for this district.

"Dr. Greenfield, Honokaa. This is a much better district—better settled and the doctor seems to have plenty of work. Abominable roads.

"Dr. Irvin, Hakalau, North Hilo. Nothing of importance. Large territory. Good roads. Not many Hawaiians.

"Dr. Stow, Hilo. Has been and is doing good, conscientious work in a trying district. I stayed in Hilo from Friday until Sunday and endeavored to straighten out several important measures for the benefit of the city. I met Governor Carter there and had several conferences with him.

"One of the principal questions discussed was leprosy. Dr. Milton Rice had been in correspondence with the Governor for some time regarding this question, claiming to have found a cure and asking that he be given an opportunity to demonstrate it.

"As there appears to be such a firm belief among the Hawaiians that there is merit in the claims of Dr. Rice and as the medical profession have been groping for centuries for a cure for this disease, it was agreed by the Governor and myself, the Board of Health consenting thereto, that the Territorial bacteriologist be sent up to demonstrate bacteriologically that the cases claimed to be leprosy have the disease, and from that number three or four be chosen for the doctor to demonstrate his claims, the patients to be kept at the expense of the Board of Health at the Detention Camp at Hilo.

"As Dr. Rice expressed to the Governor his doubts of receiving fair treatment from this Board, I suggested that a commission of three be appointed to watch the experiments consisting of Dr. John Grace (chairman), Dr. Henry Hayes, who is of the same school (Homeopathic) as Dr. Rice, and Dr. Rice himself. None of these physicians are connected with the Board of Health. I would suggest therefore that the Territorial bacteriologist be sent by the first steamer to carry out the wishes of the Board in this matter.

"I also visited the government land the Board condemned and had a conference with the Governor and others in the matter, with satisfactory results.

"In the Loan Bill is an item of \$10,000 for a sewer for Hilo. I urged the necessity of carrying out this most important measure and work will commence at an early date. There have been some few necessary improvements made here, one being a morgue which answers all purposes. Repairs and improvements at Detention Hospital.

"I also visited the Hilo Hospital, which is in need of all the support that it can receive from the government.

"I visited the slaughter house about

which complaint had been made and made suggestions to abate the nuisance.

There were many other minor details which were gone into by Dr. Stow and myself.

"I next saw Dr. Holland of Puna and Dr. Curtis of Oahu, there being nothing of special interest in either district.

Next I travelled through the district of Kau. I stopped at Pahala and saw Dr. Schwallie, who is the Plantation physician at Pahala (Hawaiian Agricultural Co.).

"Dr. Schwallie has acted as Agent of the Board of Health without pay for some time and, as per his letter, served the Board in caring for the indigent without remuneration. He requested that the Board furnish him with drugs for use among the indigent. I would propose that as Dr. Schwallie has been recently appointed Deputy Tax Assessor for Kau, and not being able to receive two salaries under the government, he be made government physician to that part of Kau extending from the home-stands back of Hilea and extending to the Volcano house, to serve without pay. I made this preposition to the doctor and he readily acquiesced.

"I then passed on to Naalehu and met Dr. McCarthy who is substituting for Dr. Thompson in his six months' leave of absence, and found everything progressing nicely in that district.

"Next I took the Mauna Loa at Honuaupo and the following morning landed at 5:30 at Napoopoo to take a 21 mile drive through the district to Kaiula where the steamer was to pick up Mr. Jared Smith and myself. When we were about eight miles from Kaiula a Kona storm burst in great violence and the Mauna Loa, finding it impossible to land a boat, steamed for Honolulu without us. I made arrangements by telephone with the Wilder's S. S. Co. to have the Kinau call the next day, a demand was made for such service of my personal guarantee of \$200 for passengers and perishable freight and for some reason, not as yet explained to me, violated their contract, although a landing of boats at Kaiula was possible at any time on Friday. I deem such con-

duct high-handed and impulsive, as they are common carriers and receive a large subsidy from the Territorial Government as well as Federal Government, the request was made to accommodate government officials—both Federal and Territorial—to promote the rapid delivery of U. S. mail that had necessarily been left, and to say nothing of the accommodation of passengers.

"Mr. Berg, the agent of the company, on being remonstrated with on such breach of contract, sent the freight boat Helene when she finished loading sugar on the Hamakua coast, and picked us up Sunday a.m.

"I had, therefore, three days to look over the district of Kona, and our newly appointed physician for the district, Dr. E. S. Goodhue, made my enforced stay agreeable by driving me over the country and enabling me to get such information as I desired."

## JAPANESE HAVE WAIKIKI RECEPTION

The wedding reception of Dr. and Mrs. S. Kobayashi took place last evening at Mochitsuki, the Japanese Club House at Waikiki. Owing to the rain there was not so large an attendance as was expected.

The guests were received by a committee composed of Mr. A. K. Ozawa,

Mr. Shiozawa, Mr. Miki and Mr. Kaya.

During the evening the San Ba dance

was given and was followed by the

Japanese Harvest dance. The former

was given by three little girls in bright-colored kimono.

During the serving of refreshments to gentlemen, addresses were made by Editor Shiozawa, Walter G. Smith and others on the success of the Japanese arms. Refreshments for the ladies were both elaborate and dainty and were beautifully served. The guests were received by Dr. and Mrs. Mori, the former in his splendid uniform as a surgeon in the third reserve of the Japanese Navy, Dr. and Mrs. Kobayashi and others.

The invited guests were:

Hon. and Mrs. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. Roy H. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Stackable, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Cullen, Hon. and Mrs. W. F. Frear, Hon. Antonio Perry, Hon. and Mrs. Geo. D. Gear, Hon. and Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Kepoikai, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Swanzy, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. Goo Kim, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Chillingworth, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Kenake, Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Damon, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pfotenhauer, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Mead, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Wood, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Breckons, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Couzens, Mr. Bechtel, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey, Hon. and Mrs. C. A. Galbraith, Hon. and Mrs. W. J. Robinson, Hop. J. T. De Bolt, Hon. L. A. Dickey, W. R. Hoare, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Isenberg, Chinese Consul, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Oat, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Giffard, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kleibahn, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Scott, Dr. and Mrs. R. Day, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Mayes, Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Cofer, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Waterhouse, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. McDonald, Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Myers, Dr. and Mrs. E. Camp, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. de Faria, Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Hodges, Dr. and Mrs. G. Herbert, Dr. St. D. G. Walters, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. J. McGraw, Dr. W. L. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Smith, Mr. Rev. and Mrs. Bertram, Rev. Father Valentim, Rev. G. L. Pearson, Miss L. J. Blois, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Farrington, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Whitney, Mrs. E. F. Berger, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Kellett, Jr., Miss C. Cummings, Dr. R. L. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. A. N. Sinclair, Dr. H. C. Sloggett, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Burgess, Dr. and Mrs. N. B. Emerson, Dr. G. J. Augur, Dr. J. T. Wayson, Dr. F. H. Humphris, Dr. and Mrs. W. Hoffmann, Dr. F. L. Miner, Dr. W. S. Noblitt, Dr. T. Y. Soong, Mr. W. Woon, Rev. and Mrs. A. Mackintosh, Rev. and Mrs. O. H. Gulick, Miss C. D. Castle, Hon. and Mrs. Lorin Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, Mr. C. H. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. White, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker, Mrs. Jos. Nawahi, Mr. A. S. Hartwell, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lucas, Mrs. S. W. Lederer, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Bertelman, Mr. and Mrs. Jose G. Faris, Mrs. Mary Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Lou K. C. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Brash, Mrs. W. L. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Vivas, Mr. J. A. Low, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Davies, Consul Canavarro, Mrs. E. M. Scholefield, Miss Bertha Rumbel, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Heilbron, Mrs. J. Sutherland, Mr. A. R. Hatfield, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. J. B. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Aseu, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Renton, Consul Vizzavona, Mr. L. Meyer.

portable for the Russian ships lying moored close to one another. Thereby it is hoped to drive out Viceroy Alexeif's forces. Possibly, like Admiral Cervera, he may anticipate fate and come into the open of his own accord.

At present events merely go to show the utter uselessness of Port Arthur from a strategic view point.

Dealing with Secretary Hay's note

to the Powers on the subject of preserving the integrity of China, Baron

Kobayashi said:

"The neutrality of China was first

suggested by my Government and we

received assurances that Chinese neu-

trality would be observed. Japan will

certainly agree most heartily to Secre-

tary Hay's proposition, which ap-

pears chiefly to be due to the suspicion

that Russia might find a pretext for

military action against China. If,

however, the United States and other

Powers contemplate the neutrality of

Manchuria, the case becomes very com-

licated. So long as there are Rus-

sian troops in Manchuria Japan can-

not regard it as neutral territory. I

scarcely think the United States, Great

Britain or any other Power would be

willing to drive the Russians out of

Manchuria, however much they might

insist that Manchuria is part of neutral

China. So while we are anxious

to assist in insuring the neutrality of

China proper, we have every intention

of waging an aggressive land campaign

in Manchuria itself. Having resorted

to arms, we shall probably go farther

than our modest demands made dur-

ing the negotiations."

# DETAILS OF WAR COME BY MAIL

Complete Surprise of Russians by Japanese. Interview With Hayashi--German Expert Opinion--Reports of Two Battles.

### (MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Official dispatches from Tokio received by Baron Hayashi say the Japanese admiral, on arriving at Chemulpo, Korea, sent in word to the two Russian cruisers Variag and Korietz, giving them a time-limit in which to leave. Shortly afterward the Russians came out and attacked a Japanese torpedo boat which replied with a torpedo ineffectively. A general exchange of shots then followed. After a hot fire the Russians returned to Chemulpo and sank at the entrance of the harbor. It is not known whether their sinking was due to the Japanese fire or to the Russians' own action, but it is believed to be due to the former. The crews of both the Russian vessels sought refuge on a French warship at Chemulpo. There were no casualties among the Japanese and their vessels sustained no damage.

### INTERVIEW WITH HAYASHI.

"We were slow in negotiating, so we are making up for lost time by quickness in action," said Baron Hayashi this morning. "The engagements at Port Arthur and Chemulpo were merely in accordance with plans long matured. As soon as our forces are landed in Korea I look for an important fleet action at Port Arthur.

"The Russian vessels are not likely to give up the advantage they gained by being under the cover of their land batteries. By going to the Chinese side, however, the Japanese fleet by

# DISCIPLINE OF JAP SOLDIERS

**How Mikado's Warriors Are Trained for War.**

Much has been written of late on the organization and the methods of teaching and training adopted by the Japanese army, but few writers have dealt with all that long and accumulated training which is the inheritance of every Japanese officer. By birth all Japanese officers belong to the old fighting class of the Samurai; the proportion is indeed so overwhelming that the word "all" is not misleading. And the Samurai, with the rest of the feudal system, lasted in Japan right up to the revolution of 1867; therefore every Japanese officer of more than 36 actually began life under the old conditions. In many parts of the country the old state of things lasted beyond 1867, and in more still the old training remained even when the old conditions were altered. And so it happens that every senior officer in the Japanese army or navy was trained with the training of the Samurai, while the younger men share that training by the very blood which they inherit. It is just this training, lying as it does at the back of each officer, and forming in some sort the very stuff out of which each man, and therefore the whole army is made, that becomes of paramount importance at such a crisis as this.

The Samurai, as the fighting class, necessarily placed the highest value on courage and fortitude, and the little boys—and for that matter the little girls, too—were brought up from the earliest age with a Spartan-like endurance which left even the Spartans themselves far behind. In order to train the body to hardship young children were made to get up before sunrise for their lessons, or they were sent, before breakfast, to walk with bare feet through the winter snow to their teachers. It was usual for parents to gather a party of children together, perhaps as often as twice a month, before such festivals as those of the God of Learning, in order that they should pass the whole night without sleep, while they read aloud in turns. Sometimes they were made to go without food, and taught that a Samurai should be ashamed to be hungry. The little boy-prince of Sendai—in one of the most pathetic of Japanese plays—speaks the Samurai thoughts when he says to his page as the two starved children watch a sparrow feeding its young:

"Look of those tiny birds, how wide their yellow bills are open, how eagerly they eat; but for a Samurai, when his stomach is empty it is a disgrace to feel hunger."

After hardening the body, the Samurai training sought to toughen the nerves, and children were frequently sent to graveyards and haunted houses. Small boys, after being taken to see an execution, would be sent out alone, and at night, to find their way back to the spot, to touch the body, and to leave a mark of their visit on the severed head. Even the crying babies were hushed into silence by mothers who called them "cowards to cry for such a tiny pain," asking them "what they would do, if they cried so much for such a little ache, when their arms were cut off in battle or they were called on to commit harakiri" (suicide by disembowelling). The utmost infliction of pain, endured without a tear or a groan, was imposed as an ideal on all children. Even death, self-inflicted death, was, under certain conditions, regarded as the plainest duty, and boys and girls alike were taught how to take their own lives with calmness and dignity. Self-control was, indeed, the very keystone of the Samurai character, and this not only from the side of endurance and fortitude, but also from the politeness which required that a man should not spoil another's pleasure by any expression of his own pain. A Samurai must show "no sign of joy or anger;" and this iron control, imposed on men and women alike, has entered deep into the national character. "To bear what you think you cannot bear," say the Japanese, "is really to bear."

Inseparably bound up with the duty of courage was the duty of loyalty. A perfect loyalty required a perfect courage, and loyalty has always been the primary human duty of the Japanese. Between affection, even natural affection, and loyalty a Samurai must never hesitate. He was taught to sacrifice wife and child if loyalty demanded it. The story of Genzo, who cut off the head of his own son and took it to the enemy of his lord in order to save the son of that lord, is not at all an isolated instance in Japanese history. And the story—as it goes on to tell how Genzo, returning home that night, called to his wife as he entered the house: "Rejoice, my wife, our son has proved of service to his lord"—touches one of the deepest fibres in the Japanese character. It was never required of a Samurai to sacrifice his conscience to his loyalty; merely himself—which in the Japanese mind included his family—but both his family and himself he must be ready to offer up. His conscience was his own. Many a Samurai who sincerely believed his master wrong would remonstrate with him, use every endeavor to persuade him, and, failing, make the last supreme appeal of his own life's blood. It was this duty of utter loyalty which involved the duty of revenge. Revenge was justice—justice executed on the wrong-doer; and no man might shrink from carrying out justice on those who had wronged his lord. His own wrongs, including injuries to his wife and children, he was taught to forgive, but sins against loyalty demanded justice, not forgiveness.

If a Samurai was taught to forgive his own injuries, he was also taught to defend his own honor, at all times and at all hazards; and as this, to a warlike

## DETAILS OF WAR COME BY MAIL

(Continued from Page 1)

race, was the easier commandment of the two, he naturally gave it precedence. To protect his "na" (name) from all aspersions was his continual care; and the most powerful appeal which could be addressed to him, whether as boy or man, was the one, "Are you not ashamed?" It was customary for a Samurai to pledge his honor in a manner more liberal than our term implies. The form of agreement would run thus: "In default of repayment of the sum lent me, I shall say nothing to be ridiculed in public;" or, "In case I fail to pay you back, you may call me a fool" ("baka," the one term of insult in Japan); and such pledges were considered the surest of guarantees. Honor was the pearl of great price to the Samurai, the prize of his earthly existence. And so to shun shame, or to win for himself a name among men, Samurai boys were ready to undergo any suffering or privation. It was fame, not wealth, not knowledge, for which they strove. Life was lightly laid down for honor's sake. It was the over-estimation of this honor, or rather the confounding of the apparent with the real, which produced most of the excesses of the Samurai. For their code was not without its teaching of patience and long-suffering, as the sayings of Ogawa, the great Teyasayu, and many others can testify. Kamazawa taught "When others blame thee, blame them not; when others are angry with thee, return not anger. Joy cometh only as Passion and Desire part." And the term "Bushi no nasake," the "tenderness of a warrior," was a living tenderness to the grim old Samurais.

That this teaching was not merely theoretical, but was carried into daily practice, the life of the late Count Katsu can testify. Count Katsu lived through one of the most turbulent times in Japanese history, when assassinations and suicides were of daily occurrence. Many attempts were made on his life, and though he was himself at one time possessed of almost absolute power, he never tarnished his sword with blood. He said in his own quaint way:

"By the grace of God we, Nicholas II, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, etc., make known to all our loyal subjects:

"In our solicitude for the maintenance of peace, which is dear to our heart, we made every exertion to consolidate tranquillity in the Far East. In these peaceful aims we signify assent to the proposals of the Japanese Government to revise agreements regarding Korean affairs existing between the two governments. However, the negotiations begun upon this subject were not brought to a conclusion and Japan, without awaiting the receipt of the last responsive proposals of our government, declared the negotiations broken off and diplomatic relations with Russia dissolved.

Without advising us of the fact that the breach of such relations would in itself mean an opening of warlike operations, the Japanese Government gave orders to its torpedo boats to suddenly attack our squadron standing in the outer harbor of the fortress of Port Arthur. Upon receiving reports from the Viceroy in the Far East about this, we immediately commanded him to answer the Japanese challenge with armed force.

Skepticism is expressed in certain quarters that the full extent of the Russian losses have not been given out, but in Government circles the official bulletins are accepted as accurately representing the extent of the disaster, the general expression being that the Russian authorities did not expect early success, especially at sea. The whole city awaited anxiously last night for official news. Extraordinary scenes were witnessed in and around the newspaper offices and a crowd of people literally besieged the Ministry of the Interior, where the Official Messenger is published, smart carriages driven up in quick succession and the highest and lowest of the inhabitants waiting in the ante-room or in the snow-covered street, patiently, far into this morning for official bulletins. The text of these communications had leaked out among the newspaper men, but as the law forbids publication of such documents until they have appeared in the Official Messenger, the editors had to wait until the Government organ printed the news before starting their own presses.

"Given at St. Petersburg, January 27, 1904, A. D. (new calendar, February 9, 1904) and in the tenth year of Our Reign. Written in full by the hand of HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY NICHOLAS."

GERMAN EXPERTS TALK.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—Naval men were doing little else at the Admiralty today than talking about the Japanese-Russian engagements and the deductions to be drawn therefrom. One conviction was that Japan had acquired such a superiority that her command of the sea practically results. The unwillingness of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur to leave the protection of the shore batteries enables Japan, in the opinion of naval experts here, to conduct her landing operations unopposed. It is believed Port Arthur will be invested on the land side as quickly as possible.

One of the objects of the Japanese in engaging the forts, it was further pointed out, was doubtless to draw the Russian fire and locate the guns on shore. That the Japanese ships withdrew was not regarded as indicating losses.

A contrast is also made between the condition of Japan and Russian ships. All the former were docked within six weeks and every bit of internal apparatus was in perfect order and tuned up for action, while some of the Russian vessels, it was added, had not been docked for a year.

The breaking of the Manchurian railroad at one of several points far westward of Harbin is expected, as the Japanese in Manchuria are thoroughly familiar with the topography and are likely to have prepared to act, only waiting for the announcement that the war had begun. Japanese troops, it is said here, have probably already arrived with bands of Chinese marauders to break the railroad and keep it broken.

Expert opinion here expects that Japan will strike a fresh blow every day.

The German mails for the East are now forwarded by way of New York.

PRAYER FOR BELLIGERENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Chaplain Hale referred to the Oriental war in his prayer at the opening of the Senate today in the following language:

"Be with the rulers of this world, with those who are at war with each other, that they may know of peace, of God, with all people, with all rulers, that they may enter or seek to enter into the Kingdom of Love, or purity, of peace, that Thy kingdom may come and that Thy will may be done."

HAY'S ABLE DIPLOMACY.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—Secretary Hay's note to the Powers concerning the neutrality and integrity of China was delivered to the German Government yesterday by Foreign Minister von Richthofen. The Associated Press understands the latter has already conveyed an intimation to Secretary Hay that his proposals are likely to be acceptable to Germany, because they

tend to localize the war and avoid fresh subjects of international dispute. The step taken by the United States is regarded by the Foreign Office here as being an able move.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The overtures of the United States Government for Powers for preserving the neutrality and integrity of China during and after hostilities, is attracting widespread attention.

United States Ambassador Porter conferred with Foreign Minister Delcasse yesterday and again today. The results have not been made public, but the general situation is as follows: It does not appear possible that an accord of powers can be arrived at at the present time owing to the differences of views. It is practically certain that France will not take any action which could possibly be construed as embarrassing to Russia or as seeking to coerce her concerning the integrity of China. The French authorities appear quite willing and even anxious to have China declare her neutrality. They desire to have the least possible interruption in international shipping in the Far Eastern ports and also will seek individually and collectively to confine the area of hostilities so as to reduce the chances of a general spread of conflagration. But relative to the integrity of China it is not likely that any step will be taken.

If the term "China" is intended to include Manchuria, it is held that this is consistent with the past French attitude concerning the integrity of China, which was construed to be entirely distinct from the provinces of the Chinese Empire, including Manchuria, Tibet and Mongolia. However, the foregoing is only the general tendency, the negotiations being still open with the prospect of their rather lengthy continuation.

RUSSIAN WAR FEVER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 10.—No further details of the fighting off Port Arthur have been made public here, beyond the official bulletins. No telegrams from abroad concerning the attack have been received. All newspaper dispatches over the Siberian lines have been stopped and the telegraph office refuses to accept telegrams for the Far East except over the Persian line.

Skepticism is expressed in certain quarters that the full extent of the Russian losses have not been given out, but in Government circles the official bulletins are accepted as accurately representing the extent of the disaster, the general expression being that the Russian authorities did not expect early success, especially at sea. The whole city awaited anxiously last night for official news. Extraordinary scenes were witnessed in and around the newspaper offices and a crowd of people literally besieged the Ministry of the Interior, where the Official Messenger is published, smart carriages driven up in quick succession and the highest and lowest of the inhabitants waiting in the ante-room or in the snow-covered street, patiently, far into this morning for official bulletins. The text of these communications had leaked out among the newspaper men, but as the law forbids publication of such documents until they have appeared in the Official Messenger, the editors had to wait until the Government organ printed the news before starting their own presses.

A report on four insanitary houses at Iwilei, recommending they be condemned, was adopted. President Cooper said the question remained as to whether permission might be given for repairing the houses. They were bringing in revenue for the Territory and the time was not opportune for cutting off revenue.

Further time was given for a report on certain duck ranches.

On the favorable reports of the board of medical examiners, Dr. K. Kuramoto, and Dr. J. Yoshizawa were recommended to the Treasurer of the Territory for licenses to practice medicine. In addition to reporting on petitions, Superintendent McVeigh wrote regarding damage by the storm at the Settlement. It was deemed impractical to take any action until a detailed account of damages was received.

The Associated Press representative, calling on a well known editor, found him surrounded by a throng of prominent citizens, imploring him to read to them the telegrams he had just received. The editor, pale with emotion, recited the narrative of the bombardment of Port Arthur. Many people kept coming in and the editor was compelled to read it over and over again. The crowds expressed serious impatience at the fact that nothing was said about injuries inflicted upon Japanese warships.

This morning the city was placarded with the Imperial manifesto. The intense indignation with which the news of the "stab in the back" inflicted by Japan was received here seems to be general throughout Russia. The whole Empire is fired by the war fever. From Kieff, Kharkoff, Ekaterinoslav and Moscow come stories of patriotic demonstrations. Public balls and other festivities have been countermanded and the Red Cross Society is besieged with fair applicants to go to the front.

The state of feeling here was illustrated at the theaters last night, when people demanded the National Anthem. More remarkable was the refusal of the drosky drivers yesterday to accept money from officers whom they drove to the Palace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 10, 5:30 p.m.—Some of the newspapers here print extras claiming a Russian victory at Port Arthur. Three Japanese warships and four torpedo boats are reported to have been seriously crippled. One report says the Japanese battleship Shikishima was sunk. The people are demonstrating, but there is no official confirmation of the report and the announcement is discredited.

RUSSIAN RESERVES.

New York, Feb. 10.—All the members of the reserves have been commanded to remain at their present abodes, so that they can be found ready when it is decided to call them out, says a dispatch to the Times, from a Russian correspondent, who adds that one company of every regiment of guard troops in the districts of St. Petersburg and Moscow is to be sent to the Far East.

Cabling from Moscow, a Times correspondent says:

Russian military men do not conceal their satisfaction at the success of Russia's five months' delay. They declare their country today is ready for contingencies which would have been awkward a few months ago. They appear to be satisfied that Japan never can succeed in forcing Russia's hand position, even though she comes out uppermost in the naval campaign.

## NEW ASYLUM BUILDING SOON TO BE ERECTED

**Protest Against Street Through Asylum Lot. Live Fish Permit—Another New Market. Appointments, Etc.**

Many important subjects were brought forward and received attention at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday.

A. S. Cleghorn appeared before the Board as the representative of the trustees of Kawahao church cemetery and stoutly opposed the compulsory closing of that burial place as unnecessary. An account of the discussion is given apart from this report.

Another matter, for which the president reconvened the meeting as an afterthought when it had adjourned,

was that of a prospective test case on appropriations for the Board, with special reference to hospitals, as will be seen elsewhere.

Besides Dr. C. B. Cooper, president, those present were Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters, Dr. W. H. Mays, John C. Lane, and E. C. Winston, members; C. Charlock, secretary; Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, city sanitary officer, and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer.

LIVE FISH PROPOSITION.

Mr. Edmunds, representative of a live fish selling enterprise, was present to receive an answer to his application for permission to the company to do business.

Mr. Winston thought the proposition was feasible, except perhaps the part referring to the hawking of fish about town.

Dr. Mays considered the enterprise a good one in regard to the public health. It was a well-supported theory that the eating of spoiled or stale fish contributed to the propagation of leprosy.

On motion of Mr. Winston, seconded by Dr. Mays, it was decided to grant the requested privilege, subject to such rules and regulations as the Board of Health might prescribe.

VARIOUS REPORTS.

Young Tuck's application for permission to open a market was granted upon the favorable report of a committee.

A report on four insanitary houses at Iwilei, recommending they be condemned, was adopted. President Cooper said the question remained as to whether permission might be given for repairing the houses. They were bringing in revenue for the Territory and the time was not opportune for cutting off revenue.

Further time was given for a report on certain duck ranches.

On the favorable reports of the board of medical examiners, Dr. K. Kuramoto, and Dr. J. Yoshizawa were recommended to the Treasurer of the Territory for licenses to practice medicine.

In addition to reporting on petitions, Superintendent McVeigh wrote regarding damage by the storm at the Settlement. It was deemed impractical to take any action until a detailed account of damages was received.

Two applications for permitting koukuus to go to the Settlement were denied. One of them was from the unfortunate wife, Mrs. Kanaili, whose several former petitions had been turned down.

Dr. L. E. Cofer, chief quarantine officer, reported on health conditions in the Orient. At latest advices Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki were clean. Shanghai had 31 deaths and one new case of smallpox, while Hong Kong had two cases of that disease.

SANITATION AT HILO.

Inspector Bowman of Hilo reported 199 orders given and finished, and 600 inspections for last month. He told of the work the insanitary inspectors had done in clearing the Hilo park site of the remains of shacks that had been occupied by Japanese prior to ordered demolition.

I will arrange to have the plans completed at an early date and same will be submitted to the Board of Health for approval.

Regarding the Government rock crusher in the rear of the Asylum grounds, I would say that at the present time there are no funds available for the removal of this plant, and I am seriously considering the advisability of selling the entire equipment at auction, as I believe that the Government has sufficient quarry capacity outside of the Insane Asylum quarry, and I also understand that the latter is about exhausted.

Yours respectfully,

C. S. HOLLOWAY,  
Superintendent of Public Works.

Enclosed were memorandum of survey and blue print of the 8.8 acres in question, made by George F. Wright, Assistant Government Surveyor.

The matter was left in the hands of the president, the Board being in favor of the recommendation.

NEW INSANE ASYLUM.

The following satisfactory response to the appeal made to the Superintendent of Public Works, for expedition in erecting new Insane Asylum buildings, was read and filed:

Department of Public Works.

Honolulu, T. H., Feb. 4, 1904.

C. Charlock, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Health, Honolulu:

Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 4th inst., number 145, enclosing copy of the resolution adopted by the standing committee of the Insane Asylum, and I note from same that the present asylum grounds have been approved as a site for the new building.

I will arrange to have the plans completed at an early date and same will be submitted to the Board of Health for approval.

Regarding the Government rock crusher in the rear of the Asylum grounds, I would say that at the present time there are no funds available for the removal of this plant, and I am seriously considering the advisability of selling the entire equipment at auction, as I believe that the Government has sufficient quarry capacity outside of the Insane Asylum quarry, and I also understand that the latter is about exhausted.

# Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office of Honolulu,  
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUSSDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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Per Month	\$5
Per Month, Foreign	75
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FRIDAY : : : FEBRUARY 19

## COURSE OF THE WAR.

By inadvertence yesterday, the Advertiser spoke of Harbin as the probable objective of the Japanese army in the extreme north of Korea. What was meant was the other railroad junction lower down and distant but one hundred miles from the Yalu, the place where the line to Newchwang leaves the main road. Harbin, at the junction with the Vladivostok road, is undoubtedly a point the Japanese will eventually aim at, but the approach to it must be along the railroad at this time of year and cannot be rapid providing the Russians make the defence of which they are capable.

It would work well for the Japanese if they could get between Port Arthur and Harbin with a sufficient force to isolate the latter, leaving another army free to attack the fortress without danger of an assault from the rear, at the same time cutting the Russian garrison off from all food supplies. Current dispatches justify what this journal has said all along about a Liao-tung objective. Everything which concerns a movement on the Yalu concerns the railroad only. The Yalu river itself is not an important point except as it offers a landing place to invaders. What force the Russians have there is obviously designed to protect railroad communication; what force the Japanese have landed is as surely intended to break that safeguard down.

It may be fairly assumed that the Japanese, if they once get the railroad, will work their way north as fast as they can, for the more of the railroad they control, the better for them and the worse for the Russians. Of course the isolation of Vladivostok and Newchwang are of only less importance than that of Port Arthur.

Meanwhile the Baltic fleet is slowly coming on to eventually join the Red Sea fleet and try once more for the mastery of the sea. Mr. Ballou, the local naval investigator, does not regard the Baltic fleet highly, but with the Red Sea vessels added, it might be called a respectable force. One of the several strong reasons why the Japanese will want to make haste in the matter of taking Port Arthur, Dalny and Newchwang, is to deprive this fleet of a Pechili refitting port and compel it to run the gauntlet to Vladivostok, where it might be bottled up.

The present situation at Port Arthur is made worse for the Russians by further damage to their fleet. It is apparent that Japan left cruisers and torpedo boats to guard the mouth of the port while the battleships, which were seen off Wiju later, went on another mission—probably to convoy transports. This seems to have led the Russians to come outside their port, with disastrous results to them. No news has reached here from St. Petersburg of this affair but London reported as follows on the 16th: "Reports reach here of a second engagement at Port Arthur in which eight Russian vessels were sunk and ten captured." As there were but fifteen Russian battleships and cruisers in Port Arthur February 3, and as six—according to a foreign officer's story printed Wednesday—were put out of commission on the 8th, one more of the lot being blown up at Chemulpo, the figures of the second engagement were not convincing. It is possible, however, that, in the original estimate of strength, torpedo boats and destroyers were not counted and that these sustained the burden of calamity on the 14th.

The official Japanese account of the affair of the 14th, only reports the assured sinking of one vessel, though a torpedo was discharged in the dark at another. The sunken vessel may have been the Askold, though this is not likely in view of previous dates.

## OUR TREATY WITH KOREA.

Editor Advertiser: Will you kindly inform an admirer of your valuable paper, if the American Government is compelled through her treaty with Korea to protect her, if she is to be annexed to either Russia or Japan?

Yours truly,

A CONSTANT READER.  
Honolulu, February 15, 1904.

The American-Korean treaty was made to secure certain benefits for American traders and missionaries and still remains in legal shape to be enforced, if the United States should find an advantage in doing so, otherwise to be let alone. It is like the long-forgotten treaty between the United States and the republic of New Granada, which the United States unearthened when it needed an excuse to interfere between Panama and Colombia, but which it might have neglected if it had been pleased to do so. In the present case the United States is apparently satisfied with Japanese ascendancy in Korea and even in case of Russian ascendancy would not be likely to interfere.

A treaty, unless it contains a non-aggressive stipulation, as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty did, is not binding in case either party wishes to drop it. It will be locally remembered that France and England made treaties with the Kingdom of Hawaii guaranteeing the latter's autonomy; but when that autonomy was lost in annexation the high contracting powers did not even protest and probably would not have done so if Hawaii had appealed to them.

## THE WAR CONDITIONS.

If one will measure the track from Moscow to Port Arthur he will find that the route is as long as from Toronto to Cape Horn.

To adequately guard such a railroad as that from the attacks of Japanese or men in Japanese pay, would require an army as large as the one Russia is said to have in Manchuria now.

Much is urged about Russia's numerical superiority to Japan. But it is only the part of her strength which a slender railroad line, over 7,000 miles long, can bring to bear in Manchuria that counts; that is assuming Russia cannot regain the mastery of the sea. If the moderate efficiency of the railroad system should be impaired by acts of war, Japan would have a distinct numerical advantage where she needed it, one to be maintained as long as the railroad could be kept from repair.

What will probably be known as Japan's First Army, is already on its way to attack the railroad at Harbin, where the Vladivostok branch connects with the main line. The force is estimated at 80,000. Much is being said about this army in the dispatches, evidently to divert the minds of the Russians from the movements of the Second Army which may, at any time, land somewhere near Port Arthur.

That things are going wrong for Russia all along the horizon accounts for the talk at St. Petersburg of recalling Alexieff and dividing land and sea command between Kropotkin and Skrydloff.

Korea, for the possession of which the war began, appears to be almost wholly in Japanese hands. Russians are out of it save in the neighborhood of the northern boundary and no great force is known to be there. Undoubtedly Japan will build earthworks and mount heavy guns at all the ports, intrenching themselves while the fate of Port Arthur and the railroad is being decided. So far the Japanese plans have worked with precision while the Russian plans show every sign of demoralization.

## NOTHING FOR A NICKEL.

In an extra of which 99 per cent. of the news space was taken up with stale matter, including a dispatch headed "Hannu Still Lives," the Bulletin of yesterday printed these alleged "specials":

SEOUL, Korea, Feb. 17.—Three Russian warships have been trapped at Yongampho, a seaport in the northern part of Korea.

The Russian ships caught are supposed to be a part of the Russian fleet guarding the forts at this port.

Ships do not guard forts but forts guard ships. The use of a "fleet" to guard anything at such an insignificant place as Yongampho, save the landing of an army, would be a sheer waste of fighting power. As yet no Russian army has been landed there and there is no present reason why one should be.

SEOUL, Korea, Feb. 17.—Japan, which is now landing thousands of troops on Korean soil in preparation for the struggle with the army of the Russians in the northern part of the peninsula, has been granted by the Korean government the right to traverse the Manchurian border, there is no enemy; and where no enemy could reach the Japanese overland through a roadless, mountainous country, alternately subject to blizzards and floods, or reach them by sea in the presence of a victorious Japanese fleet. Finally, have the Japanese such a superfluity of trained men that they can put more troops in garrison in peaceful Korea and leave them there idle, than they sent to China for war-making purposes in 1894-95, and have enough left to deal with the tremendous and vital military problems of the Liao-tung peninsula?

The official news received at the Japanese Consulate from Minister Takahira at Washington, quotes Alexieff on the subject of Russian losses during the naval engagements, inclusive, probably, of the one on the 14th. The disabled list is as follows:

## LOCAL CRIME.

There is a great deal more thieving in town than the public is aware of. As a rule nothing is said about it by the police until an arrest is made and arrests, as compared with the whole volume of crime, are few and far between. This is not due to any lack of good intent in the heads of the department, or of cleverness among the white detectives who really constitute most of the thief-catching element; but to the want of a large enough force of efficient policemen and detectives to cover this expansive city.

While some of the increase of petty crime, the robbery of servants' quarters, etc., is probably due to the desire of the criminal class of Chinese to get money for Konohi and of the same class of Japanese to secure passage fare home, the tight times are steadily adding to the number of people who must live by their wits. There is now a large vagrant population here. Kakaako is full of it; and as negroes, Puerto Ricans and vicious Japs drift in from the plantations the colony is added to and its revenues must be proportionally increased. More policemen—not dummies in uniform, but policemen—are needed to protect house-holders from harm. As things are, whole suburbs, yes, whole districts within the city, are left to take care of themselves. Enough money is paid out for defence to make this the best policed town of its size in the world, but unfortunately a large part of it is expended on ornamental militia.

Sam Johnson's company is military enough for Honolulu; and the money spent on the larger organization might, if the Legislature willed, be profitably diverted to the support of police. If we get county government police matters and militia matters will be divided; but even then it ought not to be difficult to cut off enough superfluous of one kind and another to give every part of Honolulu the oversight of a night force.

## PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The story of the presence of 80,000 Japanese in the extreme north of Korea is again discounted by the news that the Russian troops have peacefully occupied Wiju on the Korean side of the Yalu river, a city also in the extreme north. If any large Japanese army was there, such a move by Alexieff's forces would naturally have brought on a battle. It is still possible that the Japanese, as a means of getting to the railroad and turning the flank of the Yalu positions, have landed west of the river in Manchuria; and at the same time it is well to remember that all the talk of great military movements there may be merely designed to attract the Russians from the real point of invasion. Despite the attestation of Associated Press dispatches and the self-evident value to Japan of striking the railroad between Harbin and Port Arthur, the published census of Japanese troops in Korea seems unreal. Fewer men than \$0,000 could do the northern job. Then again, if \$0,000 troops are in the north with an enemy close by, why don't they fight? Moreover why should a total force of 120,000 men be wasted on Korea at this time of year?—a place where, except on the Manchurian border, there is no enemy; and where no enemy could reach the Japanese overland through a roadless, mountainous country, alternately subject to blizzards and floods, or reach them by sea in the presence of a victorious Japanese fleet.

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Retylvan, 12,700 tons.  
Tsarevitch, 12,000 tons.  
Petropavlovsk, 10,960 tons.  
Sebastopol, 10,960 tons.  
Pallada, 6,630 tons.  
Askold, 6,100 tons.  
Novik, 3,000 tons.  
Buyarin (slightly), 3,200 tons.

Alexieff solaced himself, in making this report, with the statement that fifteen Japanese ships were disabled. According to Minister Takahira no Japanese ship was harmed. It was as easily won a victory as that of Dewey at Manila bay.

Another fiction is also officially disposed of. On Sunday the Russians claimed a victory at Pigeon—or Dove—bay, over a landing force of 12,000 Japanese. Now Alexieff speaks of destroying a Japanese surveying party at Pigeon Bay. The Japanese deny, through Minister Takahira, that any landing has been attempted.

At present there is a lull in fresh war news—probably the lull before the storm.

The Star assumes that its information of Feb. 12, that Japanese army had landed in the north of Korea to begin the investment of Port Arthur and that an engagement "would occur in a few hours" with the Russians, has been borne out by subsequent news. Six days have passed without the battle being reported, although the "specials" had \$0,000 Russians on the Yalu ready to fight; and as for an investment of Port Arthur via the Yalu it is not yet even hinted at. The sole achievement of the specials has been to guess at the landing of a large force to operate beyond the Yalu, although they had predicted that the troops would march there, first from Masampho and then from Seoul.

Set it down as an ordinary proposition of common sense that when Japan lets anybody use the cable to announce that she is sending an army east, the force is probably going west.

The London Times of January 15 says the confusion on the Manchurian railway is great. There will be more soon.

## AGRICULTURE IN HAWAII.

It is an encouraging sign throughout Hawaii that people are going to work and are producing for export an increased tonnage of fruit, particularly bananas and pineapples. The increase in the banana and pineapple area is marked. Fears are expressed that the pineapple business may be overdone, but this is a matter which will regulate itself. Certainly if Hawaii could get the pineapple business controlled in the United States by Singapore, we would have no reason to be apprehensive.

For ordinary products, not special to the soil, cut-worms are the bane, but that is the usual experience of new agricultural countries, less so in places where song birds prevail. It is impossible for any one but a scientist to discuss the introduction of birds into Hawaii from a broadly economic standpoint; but the subject is one worth expert inquiry. Certain it is that but for the varieties and numbers of birds that flock into the New England and Middle States during the planting and growing seasons, those rich localities would be a failure agriculturally. The birds eat worms by the million. Here but few varieties of birds exist, the robin not at all; though it is probable that the red-breasted worm hunter would domesticate here as easily as the mynah did. Though a migratory bird it is not accustomed to sea flights, and, lacking the autumnal incentive of cold weather, it would probably stay put. It remains for the scientific men to say whether the robin would do any harm to counterbalance its good work.

In all forms of small farming here, patience, study and scientific skill must prepare the way to success. Sugar did not do very well at first; but a resolute group of men determined to make it a success and they did so, calling upon the resources of science for aid. A tithe of the effort made to render large farming profitable would do as much for small farming. It is all a matter, in the final analysis, of attention to detail.

## ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE.

The comments upon Hawaii made in our columns by Thomas Fitch are expressed with such delightful humor and in such inimitable style that it seems ungracious to criticize our genial critic. According to him, Arizona is a better place for office seekers than Hawaii. True, no sooner there does the office seek the man, than affidavits promptly go forward to Washington, showing that the penitentiary is the place for that man. But far worse is the lot of Hawaii where every one fit to hold office, fought either for or against annexation. To entice public offices either to men who made annexation possible or who would have made it impossible, is not to be thought of, even by the patriot who rejoices in Hawaii being annexation territory.

The only way left, it is clear, is to select officials from recent arrivals, and if possible from those who disapprove the way in which the Queen was deposed. Those who have grown up with Hawaii and sought to accomplish its civic reform ought not to take part in administration of the reforms they helped to make.

Is it not yet possible that the qualities of integrity and efficiency may be regarded, whether held by old timers or new, and that familiarity with past conditions and needs will not suffice to disqualify from holding office?

## NEED OF MORE POLICE.

The list of articles stolen by the Japanese Asa, reads like the inventory of an auction house. That dray loads of furniture could have been stolen from thickly settled neighborhoods and peddled in other centers of local population, the business going on for months and almost wholly in the daytime, and the police knowing nothing about it, is a most remarkable state of things. Robbery after robbery occurred, complaints were made, there was the usual hue and cry, but the burglar, with his wagon piled up with marble-topped tables and pier glasses, publicly and cheerfully went on hawking the plunder. Nobody asked him if he had a peddler's license; nobody inquired how he could sell a set of silverware or a bedroom suite for a couple of dollars; people bought right and left. Some of them were innocent purchasers, no doubt, for the policy of keeping the reports of robberies from the papers made it impossible for the public to know what was doing in burglary; others were little better than receivers of stolen goods; but all of them made up a large public which included almost every variety of inhabitant except policemen. Asa and his delivery wagon might be running the streets yet but for a resident who called up the police station to notify it that the Japanese was making his accustomed rounds.

A city organized like those of the mainland, with interlocking police beats in every part of it, each beat occupied night and day by dependable men could not be plundered as is the case with Honolulu. Here, owing to the limited police and the flimsy tropical architecture which invites the prowler, the conditions for burglary are all that could be desired. And what is more, the criminal element, from chicken thieves to store-breakers, are making the most of them. The only remedy is to put Honolulu under such a police system as they have in most American cities.

Money spent on purely ornamental adjuncts of the Government might well be put into a larger and more dependable police force.

The Dominicans must want to be annexed. Not satisfied with firing on an American ship and tearing up an American railroad they have now violated the sanctity of an American consulate. It is getting near the time to benevolently assimilate them.

The cable shut off the news of the Baltimore fire before the firemen had finished their work. Files due today will bring full particulars.

## MEN TO EXPLAIN CAUSE OF WAR

Mr. Minekishi, Commissioner of Finance for Japan, to the St. Louis exposition, Sakurai, Collector of Customs at Kobe, and Shugio, another St. Louis Fair Commissioner, who are passengers on the coast on the steamship Doric, were entertained by a number of Honolulu Japanese at a club house on Vineyard street last evening.

During the evening Mr. Minekishi was interviewed by an Advertiser reporter. Like the other officials he was much elated over the reports the party had received here of Japan's successes in the war and stated that enthusiasm ran high on the war question all over Japan. Every man, woman, and child, in Japan, he said, believes that Japan is doing the only proper thing in fighting the Russians and by this time must be in a great state of enthusiasm over the early victories.

Mr. Minekishi stated that in a few weeks prominent Japanese will be sent out from their home countries to the United States, Great Britain, and other powers that are friendly to the Japanese to explain why Japan had entered into the conflict and that these men would clear up much of the misunderstanding regarding the situation.

## Rheumatism

Is a rack on which you need not suffer long.

It depends on an acid condition of the blood, which affects the muscles and joints, causes inflammation and pain, and results from defective digestion and a torpid action of the liver, kidneys and skin.

Sciatica, lumbago and stiff neck are forms of it.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of rheumatism. I was so bad I could not lift anything and my knees were so stiff I could hardly get up or down stairs. Since taking three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I have never felt a symptom of rheumatism, and I gladly recommend Hood's for this disease." Mrs. HATTIE TURNER, Bolivar, Mo.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Neutralize the acidity of the blood, perfect digestion and excretion, and radically and permanently cure rheumatism.

## PHYSICIAN.

DR. MILAN SOULE—Office removed to 121 Geary

# HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS

## Dillingham Blocks the Electric Franchise Measure.

[Mail] Special to the Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—There has been a further hitch in consideration of the electric lighting franchise bill before the House Committee on Territories. Representative Hamilton, chairman of the committee, informed me today that a cablegram had been received from Mr. Dillingham, asking that nothing be done with the bill until a representative could be sent from Honolulu to appear before the committee. Mr. Hamilton was authorized by the committee to send a cablegram in reply that Mr. Dillingham's request would be complied with.

This request on the part of Mr. Dillingham is not understood here. Those interested in the franchise bill are awaiting further light as to what Mr. Dillingham wants done. It is recognized here that he is man of large affairs and of such importance in the community that his views should be fully known to the committee if he desires to have them presented. But not being prominently identified with the electric company, it is thought that he may have taken a stand in some particulars hostile to the proposed legislation.

### W. O. SMITH ARRIVES.

Mr. W. O. Smith, of Honolulu, arrived here a few days ago. He is stopping at the Shoreham. Mr. Smith has been at the Capitol and renewed acquaintances with some of his old friends there. He has seen members of the House Committee on Territories regarding features of the franchise bill. With his large experience in public affairs and his acquaintance with public officials, Mr. Smith has rapidly gotten in touch with Hawaiian matters here. Public men have been glad to improve the opportunity of ascertaining his views about insular conditions. Mr. Smith has been the object of no little social attention since he arrived. President and Mrs. Roosevelt invited him to the Congressional reception, which was held at the White House last evening.

### HAWAIIAN LABOR CENSUS.

Representative Powers, of Maine, acting under the directions of the House Committee on Territories has drawn a favorable report on the bill of Representative Robinson of Indiana, providing for a census of labor in the Islands once every five years, instead of annually, as at present. The bill, which will probably be passed by the house, provides for an amendment of the organic act so that section 76 will read as follows:

"That there shall be a superintendent of public instruction, who shall have the powers and perform the duties conferred upon and required of the minister of public instruction by the laws of Hawaii as amended by the Act, and subject to modification by the legislature."

"It shall be the duty of the United States Commissioner of Labor to collect, assort, arrange, and present in reports in nineteen hundred and five, and every five years thereafter, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the Territory of Hawaii, especially in relation to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and to all such other subjects as Congress may by law direct. The said Commissioner is especially charged to ascertain the highest, lowest, and average number of employees engaged in the various industries in the Territory, to be classified as to nativity, sex, hours of labor, and conditions of employment, and to report the same to Congress."

Gov. Powers' report, after citing some preliminary facts, proceeds as follows:

"Hon. G. W. W. Hanger, Acting Commissioner of Labor, in a letter dated January 12, 1904, to Hon. Gordon Russell, of Texas, a member of the subcommittee which had this bill under investigation, in answer to an inquiry submitted to him, makes the following statement: 'Two annual reports have been made under the original bill,

## Kalanianaole's Bills Upon Lighthouses, Harbors and Labor.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The efforts of Delegate Kalanianaole and others to secure compensation to the Territory for money expended in maintaining the lighthouse service about the Islands have not met with much success here thus far. The House committee on appropriations refused to incorporate the item in the Urgent Deficiency appropriation bill, which is now under debate and which will be passed soon. The Senate Committee may possibly accede to the request, but Delegate Kalanianaole has not waited for that, having already introduced a bill which has been referred to the House Committee on claims. This bill provides as follows:

### THE LIGHTHOUSE BILL.

"That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and paid to the Territory of Hawaii to reimburse said territory for money paid, laid out, and expended by said Territory in maintaining lighthouses, bell buoys, and lighthouse service on its coasts from the time said Territory became territory of the United States until said lighthouses, bell buoys, and lighthouse service were transferred to and taken under the management and control of the lighthouse board."

### HAWAIIAN HARBOR BILLS.

The Hawaiian Delegate has also introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Secretary of War to make a survey and estimate for the construction of a breakwater, from the ocean along Blonds Reef to Cocoanut Island for the protection of the harbor at Hilo. He has also introduced a bill appropriating \$250,000 for the construction of an artificial channel in the coral sand at the entrance of Honolulu harbor, to the depth of 30 feet and to the width of 400 feet in accordance with the estimate of the engineer of the Territory.

It has been suggested that Congress ought first to make provision for a survey by army engineers of the Honolulu harbor, as that is the usual routine followed in bringing about such improvements. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who is a good friend of the Territory, has, however, suggested to the Delegate Kalanianaole that it will, in his judgment, suffice for appropriations that the Territorial engineers have made a careful estimate, together with maps, of the proposed improvement.

### DELEGATE AVOIDS RESPONSIBILITY.

Delegate Kalanianaole has introduced the same bill in the House that Senator Mitchell introduced in the Senate, "to prohibit the employment of aliens on public work in the Territory of Hawaii," but the Delegate marked the bill "by request" which demonstrates that he wishes in no wise to become responsible for the sentiments it expresses.

The Senate Committee on Immigration held a meeting this morning but it did not deal with any questions of immigration or interest to Hawaii. The Lodge bill, providing certain amendments to the existing immigration law, was considered but none of those amendments affect Hawaiian interests. It is another bill, introduced by Mr. Lodge and which proposes an educational qualification that would affect immigration in Hawaii. As stated in my last letter there are no prospects that any immigration legislation will be considered at this session of Congress.

Mr. W. O. Smith, of Honolulu, has arrived on the mainland and telegraphed here a few days ago that he was coming at once to Washington. He is now expected here daily. As soon as he arrives it is expected that the electric light franchise bill will be taken up by the House Committee on Territories and Mr. Smith be given an extended hearing.

### FEATURELESS SESSION.

The present session of Congress has been one of the most featureless for many years. The program in the Senate is one of drifting. Republicans and Democrats are both anxious to make public speeches on the Panama Canal and to allow them opportunity the consideration of the pending treaty in secret session is being deferred. No one now expects that the treaty will be ratified much before the end of February, perhaps not then. No doubt in the world exists about the ratification when once a vote is reached. Senator Teller informed some of his Republican colleagues yesterday that there were 14 Democratic Senators who would certainly vote for ratification and probably more.

For the present the canal treaty and kindred matters are having the right of way in the Senate. The House is working along slowly with appropriation bills, but there is no haste. All idea of hurrying with business and getting away from Washington early has been abandoned. It is almost a certainty that Congress cannot get away from Washington till June 1 and more likely not till June 15. The long-winded debates are chiefly for political effect for both parties are grooming for the Presidential campaign, preliminaries for which are already in progress.

### ERNEST G. WALKER.

—To the average man it seems childish to doctor a cold, and unless it becomes particularly annoying to him, little or no attention is given it. Often a cold contracted in the winter is allowed to run until the opening of spring. This is a grave mistake, as even though the warm weather may bring relief, the system is thereby weakened and rendered susceptible to disease. A cold should never be neglected, whether it be a child or an adult who is afflicted, as health and often life is risked. A bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, costing but a small amount will bring speedy relief and by its use all dangerous consequences will be avoided. For sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## REPUBLICANS AND EMPLOYMENT

Editor Advertiser: The elucidation of the principles of the Republican Party in isolated territory of the Union should redound to the ultimate extension of numerical adherents of the party.

We consent that Republicanism stands for the highest and broadest form of politics in the United States. We do not have to wait to see how, where, or in what manner democracy is going to make its customary erroneous break before declaring the platform on which the Republican Party stands, nor the line of procedure we intend to follow. That our principles are: protection to home industries, a single standard for the measurement of all values, a reciprocity in dealing with all foreign nations, the fullest liberty to all competent to use the voting franchise, and a freedom from being bound by precedents which were wise in those days but are inapplicable to the present.

In our great country, which has purchased Porto Rico and the Philippines, and has absorbed Hawaii, we know that whilst the extension of the principles of the party must follow, that we are compelled by the exigencies of the case, in order to wean their inhabitants to a love of those principles, to act in a somewhat different manner to what we do on the mainland. There we have always assumed that the slogan of either victorious party, "to the victors belong the spoils" was correct, and "to turn the rascals out" was the proper procedure of the conquerors.

In Hawaii there floats an idea, both amongst the natives and foreigners who have been assimilated, that the Hawaiian without regard to the ticket which he may have voted should be given employment in all government work in preference to those from foreign lands.

After the overthrow of monarchy it was the rule to give employment "to those who had carried a gun," and this was right. After the absorption of Hawaii by the United States the reason for the rule no longer existed. It is not material as to which of the dominant parties is in the ascendancy the idea that Hawaiians should be given employment still maintains.

We know that "honey catches more flies than vinegar" and to follow the policy of employing Hawaiian laborers on government work without questioning them as to whether they "carried a gun" or voted the Republican ticket is a good one and can be adopted by the local republicans with benefit to the future success of the party.

I am credibly informed that certain officers who have the giving of life-supporting work to laborers are acting in a very narrow minded, unrepentant manner and refusing to employ Hawaiians whom they are informed neither belong to the local militia nor are republicans. In our hearts we despise a man who joins a church, or order, or a party for the benefits he may derive from it. If the principles of the church, or order, or party are not such as his conscience approves he is truly a dirty dog and unworthy of assistance from the members of either, as soon as his conduct is discovered.

My belief is that all Hawaiians are republicans, i.e., believers in the principles of the republican party. At the same time I know that the infold love of the feudal system under which they were nurtured has as yet not been eliminated, and may not be for a generation. To wean them from such inherited abomination a generous treatment will be more effect than a narrow minded unrepentant system of denying a living to the people of the land. If any orders have been given to treat natives in the manner described they should be rescinded as such a policy is not in accord with the real republicans of the Territory. The word "republican" stands for all that is broad, liberal, and is used in contradistinction to "democrat," republicans being the true democrats of the United States, and are the successors of the old democratic party, which the present democrats are not. Let us try the "honey" and remember who are the people of the land and respect their rights.

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

Evidently most of the war news sent by the correspondents is picked up in Japanese cities. It has never been the custom of Japan to let correspondents go with its war fleets, nor to let them use the cable from the scene of hostilities, providing that a cable is at hand. Least of all are they permitted to forecast events. The reasons are obvious. A correspondent is regarded in Japan—from the Wolsey standpoint—as a privileged spy, and while the Japanese are willing and even eager to have him mail descriptions of events that are past or rapidly passing, they object to have him give their plans away by cable. Sometimes, as a means of deceiving the enemy, they put him on false scents. What really authentic fresh news there is, of a publishable kind, goes to the Associated Press and Reuter's, with which agencies the Government works in harmony. But these organizations are not encouraged to make forecasts. As for the correspondents their work is mainly to supply picturesque detail, a fact the Hearst papers recognized when they chose the rising young novelist, Jack London, to represent them at the front.

An esteemed evening contemporary says: "It is only necessary to allude to our own heavy frigates during the War of Independence to show what can be done by ships. Without our ships we might never have won, but with our ships we won hand over hand. It was our navy which was our best card, and our gallant officers played it for all it was worth from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes. It was fighting worth the work, and it gave the officers an opportunity to emulate Nelson, than whom there was no better seaman of his time." Probably our contemporary means the War of 1812. Nothing in a naval way was done on the Great Lakes during the War for Independence. As for Nelson he was a midshipman in 1770 and did not get a command until 1793.

## SETLED A WONG WAR

Judge Lindsay settled a Wong war in the police court in short order yesterday by fining one of the Wong clan \$10 for assault and battery on a Kong man and committing another Wong to the Circuit Court for trial on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. The Wong and Kong clans make up the Wong Leung Too Society, a Chinese organization, and internal strife in the society had brought on the trouble.

A couple of weeks ago there was a row at a meeting of the society in its clubhouse in Liliha street. The Wongs wished to sell the Liliha street property and purchase another place which is farther from the center of the city. The Kongs objected. Several meetings were held between the belligerents. Finally an open rupture resulted.

The Wongs decided to secure a decision regarding the issue by fighting. They were alleged to have attacked the Kongs in the clubhouse. The fight lasted for some time. One man had a rib fractured and the whole crowd were marked up in one way or another.

Warrants were secured by the Kongs for the arrest of Wong Tuck and Wong Kun, the only fighters who could be identified. Wong Tuck was fined ten dollars. His companion must face trial in the Circuit Court.

The trial of Alfred Kane, the police officer charged with being unlawfully on the premises of another at night, was, on motion of the prosecution, postponed until Feb. 23.

The following were fined three dollars and costs each for drunkenness: Kualal, J. W. Bell, Brown, H. A. Chamber, and A. J. Capela.

## HOUSE TOOK LEGS AS RUMOR GOES

A weird kind of embezzlement of public property is one that has been a topic of common rumor for some days. The property in question is said to be nothing less than a house, which in some way took legs for a distance of four or five miles to pass from a public to a private site.

According to the story, when an inventory was being made of the houses at Waiahaloia detention camp, Kalihii, in preparation for their sale by auction, the list came out one house short of what Public Works records required. From the answers given to questions here and there, it would seem that such a discrepancy was discovered. A laugh was the most that could be elicited by inquiry as to the mere interesting other half of the rumor.

This part is that the missing house was discovered ensconced in Manoa valley. To get there it would have had to be carried right through the city and suburbs at either end. Whether the building was run from site to site bodily upon trucks in the dead of night, or knocked down first and carried as old lumber to be set up again at its destination, the rumor does not say.

Superintendent Holloway was asked yesterday afternoon if there was anything in the rumor.

"I am not responsible for any such rumor," was the answer.

Then he was asked if anything of the kind was going to be investigated.

"Not so far as I know," Mr. Holloway replied, adding with a smile:

"Other things besides houses have been taken."

## CLASHING VIEWS RETARD PROGRESS

The following is a reply Mr. Girvin received in response to a letter accompanying a bill which made provision for a limited immigration of Chinese laborers and which was prepared with great care. It speaks for itself.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 1904.

Jas. W. Girvin, Esq., Honolulu.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 17th ultimo and beg to reply that the letter you refer to or the non-acknowledgment of same was inadvertently omitted through being mislaid.

I fully realize the importance of the subject of Chinese immigration which has had my earnest consideration and is most unfortunate that we are placed in the present dilemma. Of course you are aware of the general objections attending it and also the difficulty of attempting to remove them that had been done heretofore.

The matter was brought to the notice of the leaders and other members of either house and in our conversations they gave me very little encouragement.

It is my opinion that we cannot obtain consideration at this Congress and have, instead of attempting to force the issue, that is to say—to convince them of their probable error, but to show that by education of the masses here they can realize of the undeserving discrimination that is made to Chinese and that the despised people have been and are the most favorable class of laborers for our field work and may be elsewhere and also be the means of furnishing work to skilled labor for American citizens.

The general make-up of Congress is favorable towards Hawaii but the reports frequently received from there of clashing views on matters now pending before Congress seem to retard the progress of any Hawaiian measure before its proper committees. It has been impossible for me to get the members of the committees together to talk on Hawaiian matters as they complain of disquiet at the continued disagreement of representations that are made directly to them so consequently they leave Hawaii in abeyance. Let us hope however that a favorable opportunity will avail that may result in being granted some relief.

Yours very truly,  
J. KALANIANAOLE.

The drouth is pretty well broken now and Honolulu would just as soon have an occasional look at the sun.

## LANAI DEAL AFTERMATH

### Jury In Hopeless Disagreement Let Out.

Wilder's Steamship Co. vs. W. B. Bain, a claim for freight on carrying to Lanai, was on trial yesterday before Judge Gear. Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for plaintiff; Holmes & Stanley and R. W. Breckon for defendant. The following jurors were empaneled: H. C. Carter, Geo. Kalaluhu, Jos. Kala, H. P. Kaohi, Alex. Lyle, M. J. Carroll, J. J. Sullivan, F. E. Blake, W. F. Erving, H. C. Austin, John Edwards and B. S. Gregory.

### APPEALS.

Gear, Lansing & Co., John J. Sullivan and John Buckley, defendants in the suit of Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd., vs. Annie Barton et al., have filed a bill of exceptions to the instructions of Judge De Bolt to the jury, and to the verdict of the jury.

Judge Gear gave defendant one day more to answer or otherwise deal with the complaint in the injunction suit of S. M. Ballou vs. Mutual Telephone Co.

### PROBATE.

Albert F. Judd has given his bond in \$4500, with W. G. Brash surety, as guardian of the person and property of Susan Brash.

Judge De Bolt appointed David Dayton temporary administrator of the estate of James Barry Anderton.

Jim Jan Kong was appointed by Judge De Bolt to administer the estate of Ah Kana alias Ah Kun under \$200 bond.

### NEW LAWSUITS.

Wilder's Steamship Co. has brought suit against the Kamalo Sugar Co. for \$981.72 with interest.

Clark & Henry are suing H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., and Castle & Cooke, Ltd., for \$26,000 and interest. For cause of action the plaintiffs allege an agreement whereby they, as contractors for dredging Pearl Harbor channel, were to be paid \$26,000 by defendants, as agents respectively of Oahu Sugar Co. and Ewa Plantation Co., upon the opening of the said harbor to navigation by the completion of the dredging contract.

### DIVORCE.

Judge De Bolt granted a decree of divorce to Irene Howard against Henry Howard on the ground of non-support. F. M. Brooks appeared for plaintiff.

## FIRST HEARD OF THE WAR HERE

With every passenger on board eager to learn the war news the steamer Doric entered port yesterday afternoon. When the vessel left Japan the war had not actually begun, or at least no news had been received at Yokohama concerning the naval battle of Port Arthur which opened the struggle. On February 11th a dinner was given on board the vessel in celebration of the accession to the throne of the first

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of the respiratory organs.**THERAPION NO. 6** for the cure of the heart, & all diseases of the heart.**THERAPION NO. 7** for the cure of the kidneys, & all diseases of the kidneys.**THERAPION NO. 8** for the cure of the liver, & all diseases of the liver.**THERAPION NO. 9** for the cure of the heart, & all diseases of the heart.**THERAPION NO. 10** for the cure of the kidneys, & all diseases of the kidneys.**THERAPION NO. 11** for the cure of the heart, & all diseases of the heart.**THERAPION NO. 12** for the cure of the kidneys, & all diseases of the kidneys.**THERAPION NO. 13** for the cure of the heart, & all diseases of the heart.**THERAPION NO. 14** for the cure of the kidneys, & all diseases of the kidneys.**THERAPION NO. 15** for the cure of the heart, & all diseases of the heart.**THERAPION NO. 16** for the cure of the kidneys, & all diseases of the kidneys.**THERAPION NO. 17** for the cure of the heart, & all diseases of the heart.**THERAPION NO. 18** for the cure of the 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**CHAS. BREWER CO'S.  
NEW YORK LINE**

Ship Tiller E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

**SEAMEN SUE  
THE IVANHOE****Damages Claimed  
on Account of  
Cruelty.****Your Sugar Crop**

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonites it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

**Nitrate of Soda**

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane, will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletins giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on post card.

WILLIAM S. MEYERS,  
Director.

12-16 John St., New York, U. S. A.

**Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.**

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

**North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.****Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**"The Overland Limited"**

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

**California**

To the EAST via

**The Union Pacific****This Train is really a First-Class Modern Hotel**

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

**RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR**

Full Information Cheerfully Furnished on Application to

**S. F. BOOTH,**  
General Agent.

1 Montgomery St., San Francisco

. . . OR . . .

**E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.**  
Omaha, Neb.

She Understood.—Mr. Misfit—it's no use trying to explain things to a woman; she can't understand scientific terms, no, there's—

Mrs. Misfit—Oh, yes, I can, Charles! Hereditiy is what a man blames his father and mother for, and environment is what he blames his wife and children for!—Chicago Record-Herald.

ture any longer in the service of said bark.

"These libellants further show that the treatment which they, and each of them, received during the passage from said Iquique to the port of Honolulu was not so cruel or inhuman as the treatment they received between said Port Townsend and said Iquique; but, in this behalf, these libellants show that the chief mate of said bark frequently threatened during said passage from said Iquique to said port of Honolulu, that upon the departure of said bark from Honolulu he would resume the cruelty and inhumanity and ill-use to which said crew had been subjected while on the passage from said port of Port Townsend to said Iquique, and threatened to continue in said cruelty and inhumanity even to the extent of taking the lives of more than one of said crew. And, in this behalf, these libellants show that, by reason of said cruelty, inhumanity and ill-use, by reason of the aforesaid suicide of a member of said crew, and by reason of the aforesaid threats of aforesaid chief mate of said bark, they are, and each of them is, in fear and dread for their lives should they continue said voyage in said bark."

Proceeding with their declaration, the libellants give as the reason for the comparative moderation of the crew's ill-treatment between Iquique and Honolulu the fact that the captain's wife was on board in a very sickly condition and died shortly before the vessel arrived at this port. Now they say that the death of the captain's wife has removed from the officers of the bark "the one influence which at all restrained said officers of said ship from inflicting upon these libellants, and others of the crew of said ship, beatings and woundings which would menace life and limb."

They claim that by reason of breach of contract arising from their ill-treatment they have been compelled to abandon the vessel at Honolulu, after having served about seven and a half months and while about sixteen and a half months of the contract is unexpired.

Dyer and Anderson claim \$136.64 as wages due each, while Bayer claims \$113.34 and Bitner \$118.34. They also claim damages, which with wages amount to \$458.72 each for Dyer and Anderson, \$365.16 for Bayer and \$400.16 for Bitner, together with such expenditures as they are compelled to make pending this litigation.

Under the rules the Ivanhoe cannot be seized until some time today, the libel having been filed yesterday afternoon.

There may be fine points arise in the case, owing to the British ownership of the vessel. No criminal action could be brought for this reason, as the United States penal statutes referring to cruelty to sailors apply only to American ships.

It is stated that one of the Ivanhoe's officers, however, did time in Oahu prison for such an offense, being the man whom Turk & Lewis for a while concealed.

**Opposes Spreckels' Line.**

A London dispatch says: "Negotiations are on foot regarding the establishment of a direct steamship service between New Zealand and Vancouver. The new tariff of New Zealand with its preferences in favor of goods made in the British Empire, is expected to prove a deterrent to United States trade with that quarter of the Antipodes. The Premier of New Zealand, Mr. Seddon, moreover is understood to be determined to put an end to the subsidy now given by his government to Messrs. Spreckels' vessels running between New Zealand and San Francisco. On the other hand the Canadian Pacific railway is assured of a subsidy from New Zealand if it will put on between that colony and British Columbia a service of vessels of the type of the Empresses now running between Vancouver and Japan and China."

♦ ♦ ♦

**Honolulu Beer in South Seas.**

The Hawaii and South Seas Curio Company has introduced the local beer in the South Seas. The following item, taken from the Samoanische-Zeitung, an English-German newspaper of Apia, Samoa, shows how the industry is being started there: "Our readers will observe that Mr. Chas. Roberts of the Apha Hotel advertises in another column that he is the sole agent for the Honolulu Brewing and Malting Co., Ltd. We have sampled the beer that he imports from that company and can confidently recommend it."

♦ ♦ ♦

**TO REORGANIZE BOYS' BRIGADE**

The reorganization of the Boys' Brigade will take place on Friday afternoon at meeting to be held in Alexander & Baldwin's office at 5:30 p. m. The reorganization of committees is to be effected, and new plans formed, so that upon the arrival in two weeks of the new superintendent, Henry Jardin, from St. Louis, everything will be in shape to go ahead without delay.

George P. Castle is now the treasurer, and Frank Atherton will in future direct the affairs of the industrial department.

There will be junior as well as senior clubs this year. The juniors will range from 9 to 13 years of age, and the seniors from 14 to 18.

"Yes," said the man in goggles, "the automobile horn is a great invention."

"I hope you don't disgrace the league of chauffeurs by warning people not to get run down!" interrogated the man in the touring car.

"No; I use it to drown the remarks after they are run down."—Chicago News.

♦ ♦ ♦

**PREPARE FOR CROUP.**—The time wasted in sending for a physician when a child shows symptoms of the croup, often leads to fatal results. A reliable medicine and one that should always be kept in the home ready for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It never fails and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

♦ ♦ ♦

**HOW RUDE HE WAS!**

Male—Can't you read the answer in my face, Willie dear?

Boord—Is it that plain?

—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

**TEMPERANCE HER TOPIC**

Dr. Mary Roberts Smith gave the second of her interesting and valuable lectures under the auspices of the Young Men's Research Club at Punahoa Hall last evening. A large and appreciative audience was present. Dr. Smith presents her subjects in a forcible and scholarly manner and is thoroughly conversant with sociological questions.

Her lecture last evening was on "Drunkenness and Race Progress." She said in part:

Stimulants have been used from the earliest ages by all peoples; by the Greeks and Romans light wines were used very temperately, until the period of decadence. The process of distillation was not known in Europe till about the eleventh century, and the cordials made in Monasteries were used only as medicines. The common drink throughout the middle ages in Northern Europe was beer—practically synonymous then with ale. The Normans acquired English habits of drinking ale after the conquest and the English in turn acquired much heavier habits of drinking from the Dutch. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth this fact begins to be commented upon but it was only the upper classes who were addicted to hard drinking of spirituous liquors. Drunkenness among the upper classes was never so general as in the seventeenth century. Many public men were scandalously addicted to it, and by the end of the century heavy drinking of spirituous liquors was universal among the upper classes and was considered commendable.

Among the poor, however, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, the popular beverage was still ale. The consumption was amazing. In 1668 it was eighty gallons per capita and one-third of the arable land in England was in barley. In 1659 distilling was thrown open to English subjects. This measure laid the foundation of the great extension of the English manufacture of spirits and the passion for gin spread with the rapidity of an epidemic. Fielding declared that "If the drinking of this poison be continued at its present height during the next twenty years, there will be very few of the common people left to drink it."

Various experiments in legislation failed but the more moderate ones proved somewhat of a palliative. By the end of the eighteenth century drinking and duelling had greatly diminished among the upper classes but drinking was still excessive among the common people. The introduction of tea, coffee and chocolate between 1652-1657 had a remarkable refining influence upon society.

America was settled by two streams of migration, the one of Puritans to New England, the other of Cavaliers and adventurers to Virginia and the South. The Puritans, though comparatively abstemious at home, brought their drinking habits with them. The manufacture of cider and rum became very important commercially. These beverages were served to guests and on all public occasions. As late as 1849 liquors were freely used at Harvard commencements, at ordinations and at religious councils. Public men drank much and publicly; rum and whiskey were habitually used at trainings, town-meetings, huskings and harvestings. The planters in the South made apple-jack and peach brandy and imported foreign wines and liquors.

In the nineteenth century an extraordinary change took place in public sentiment concerning drinking. The decline of drinking among public men, the regulation of the sale of liquors to minors, the absence of liquors at many public dinners, the rules against drinking enforced among the employees of large corporations, the confining of excessive drinking to saloons and private bars almost wholly, all testify to a widespread change of habit in the United States. The United States has, in sixty years, changed from a spirit to a beer drinking country; we drink less than half as much spirits per capita and four times as much beer as we did in 1860.

This change of public sentiment is due to a variety of causes: to a widespread religious and moral revival among the evangelical churches; to the modification of the English physical type into the more nervous, sensitive American by change of climate, to the improvement of living conditions among the working classes, to the substitution of tea, coffee and soft drinks for beer and wine. The increase in beer drinking is due in great measure to the large number of Irish and German immigrants since 1850.

At present, the per capita consumption of wine and of spirits is not increasing in any European state nor in the United States. The consumption of spirits is decreasing in Russia, Norway and the United States; while the consumption of beer is increasing in nine out of twelve countries.

Has Anglo-Saxon civilization developed because of, or in spite of, drinking?

We may say certainly in spite of the drinking of spirits. Looking back over this historical sketch we see that drunkenness as a national vice began with the invention of spirituous liquors, producing an epidemic among the nobility of England in the seventeenth century, among the common people in the eighteenth century, in Norway in the nineteenth century and reflected in the United States.

The checks which have operated in the past have been physical development among the Greeks and Romans, expense and scarcity of production, moral reactions, the replacing of coarse by refined amusements, the betterment of living conditions, the development of personal pride and ambition in a democracy. All these suggest that preventive temperance measures must be based on a knowledge of our ancestral appetites and upon a knowledge of the reasons why men drink.

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Information was given by the writer some months ago relative to the chain letter scheme professedly in promotion of a mammoth petition to Congress against the sale of cigarettes to minors.

It was shown that this chain had been running on for quite awhile without accomplishing anything except to increase the sale of stamps and postal cards, the mail matter not being received as addressed in Philadelphia and not being called for, and largely going down to the dead letter office. Meanwhile the chain continues to run, and effort and expense to keep it going are thrown away. Within a few weeks it has been publicly stated that benevolently disposed people in the country had taken up the aforesaid scheme to help, as they hoped, the general good.

Desiring to ascertain to what extent the scheme was yet active, a request was sent last month to the dead letter office at Washington for specific information. Reply has been received from First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne, that inasmuch as no record is kept at the dead letter office of ordinary letters which do not contain enclosures of intrinsic value, the inquiry had been transmitted to the Philadelphia post-office. Following is a copy of the report therupon submitted to the department by Postmaster Clayton McMichael:

"Referring to your communication of December 23, inviting attention to an enclosure from Josiah Leeds, 528 Wall street, this city, and to postal card



**GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands**  
**ONE NIGHT CURE.**  
Soak the hands on retiring in a strong hot creamy lather of  
**Cuticura SOAP.**

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purer of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

**Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.** Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RASOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. SINGLE SIZE is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, with loss of weight, ease fatigued joints, depopulate Towns & Co., Synder, N. S. W., So. African Dept., LONDON LTD., Cape Town, All about the Skin, Hair, and Hair, free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A.

**W. C. T. U. DRINKING FOUNTAIN AT CENTRAL UNION CHURCH****Local Branch Plans for One to Cost About \$75. "Endless Chain" Movement Against the Cigarette Habit Condemned.**

The meeting of the W. C. T. U. yesterday afternoon was attended by less than half a dozen members, and the business portion of the meeting was therefore very informal. The president, Mrs. J. M. Whitney, announced that it was Willard day, a day observed by every W. C. T. U. organization in memorializing the departed leader, Miss Willard.

Mrs. Whitney read a few of Miss Willard's most pertinent remarks on temperance and gave some data concerning the W. C. T. U. movement in general.

It was reported that the plan for placing a W. C. T. U. drinking fountain at the Central Union church corner was progressing, and the cost has been estimated at \$75.

One of the members, previous to the meeting, exhibited an "endless chain" card, ostensibly relating to a movement against the cigarette habit. The member stated that her attention had been recently called to this special chain on the ground that it was spurious and had so advised the lady who had sent her a card urging her to notify four of her friends, etc. The card was as follows:

A National League has been formed against the cigarette habit, and a mammoth petition is to be sent to Congress, containing clause and address, that a law shall be passed, prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors. Will you please send a copy of this card to four of your women friends, signed by yourself, and this card to M. S. Covell Society, Philadelphia, Pa., enclosed write your address. Do not fail to do this, otherwise the chain would be broken, and the object for which this is written would be defeated. No money asked for. Please be prompt.

With reference to this "endless chain" Josiah W. Leeds makes the following statement in the last issue of the Union Signal:

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"Referring to your communication of December 23, inviting attention to an enclosure from Josiah Leeds, 528 Wall street, this city, and to postal card

The great Sir Isaac Newton, one of the most profound reasoners the world ever produced, once cut a large hole in a board fence

